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# PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

## MAJOR PROGRAMME V. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### Programme 28. International drug control

1. The preparation, format and content of the medium-term plan and its revisions are governed by the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)).

2. Regulation 3.11 provides, inter alia, that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes and that the proposed revisions shall be as detailed as required to incorporate the programme implications of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the intergovernmental organs or international conferences since the adoption of the plan.

3. The revisions proposed below modify the relevant parts of the narrative of programme 28, International drug control, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 and issued in document A/45/6/Rev.1. These revisions reflect the restructuring of the United Nations Drug Control Programme decided upon by the General Assembly in its resolutions 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 46/185 C, section XVI, of 20 December 1991, and the new orientation and strategy derived from these mandates.

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* After adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the complete revised medium-term plan will be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

4. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs reviewed the revisions during its last session, held at Vienna from 6 to 15 April 1992. In addition, the revisions were submitted to the members of the International Narcotics Control Board for their comments.

5. The following text modifies paragraphs 28.1 to 28.8, 28.10 to 28.13, 28.15 to 28.21, 28.25 to 28.28 and 28.30 to 28.54 of A/45/6/Rev. 1. Owing to the new structure proposed for subprogrammes 4 to 8 and their related new narratives, the text of these new subprogrammes is reproduced in its entirety. In addition, when the modifications proposed for a paragraph are extensive, the deleted text appears in brackets and the added text is underlined.

## A. Programme

Paragraph 28.1

In the last sentence, delete the words after "drug abuse control" and replace with "established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989 was elaborated and subsequently revised in the light of structural changes contained in General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 to provide a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control".

Paragraph 28.2

In the first line, replace "present programme on international drug control" with "the United Nations International Drug Control Programme".

Paragraph 28.3

In the first sentence, after "An ever-increasing variety" insert "and availability".

In the second sentence, after "drug control system" insert "is the monitoring of the implementation by Parties of their obligations under the treaties" and replace "is to regulate" with "by regulating".

Paragraph 28.4

In the second sentence, after "illegal manufacture" insert "and the elimination of illicit demand".

Paragraphs 28.5 to 28.8

Replace paragraphs 28.5 to 28.8 with the the following (additions are underlined and deletions are in brackets):

"28.5 The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, was established to advise the Council on all matters pertaining to the control of narcotic drugs. [The Division of Narcotic Drugs acts as secretariat to the Commission and also acts on behalf of the Secretary-General in respect of his obligations under the international drug control treaties. The 13-member International Narcotics Control Board, with its separate secretariat, is responsible for monitoring licit trade and performing certain quasi-judicial duties under the international drug control treaties]. The International

Narcotics Control Board, a treaty body that monitors the implementation by Governments of international conventions through an international drug control and reporting system, ensures that drugs are not diverted from licit to illicit channels and are available for legitimate use. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme provides secretariat and substantive services to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and, with due consideration to treaty arrangements, to the Board. As required, it also provides substantive services to the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and other committees and conferences dealing with drug control matters."

"28.6 The Fund of the United Nations Drug Control Programme was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, of 20 December 1991 and is the major source within the United Nations system for financial and technical assistance in that field, [particularly] mainly to the developing [world] countries. The Fund, which is supported entirely from voluntary contributions of member Governments and private organizations, was originally established by [General Assembly resolution 2719 (XXV) of 15 December 1970] the Secretary-General as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control." [It has an integrated policy that aims at reducing the supply, demand and the traffic of illicit drugs. The components of the policy are programmes that include strengthening the licit control system; prevention and reduction of illicit demand for drugs; treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources; and operational aspects for enhancing the interdiction capabilities of law enforcement agencies and strengthening criminal justice systems. Through those and other drug control activities, the Fund will continue to endeavour to create anti-drug momentum within individual countries and to strengthen the abilities and commitment of Governments and communities to tackle the problems of drug abuse and the associated trafficking].

"28.7 To assist in the reduction of the illicit supply of and demand for drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme will continue to focus on advising concerned entities in the United Nations system as well as Member States on the multidisciplinary techniques required for international drug control. During the medium-term plan period 1992-1997, special emphasis will be placed on demand reduction [through the implementation of an international drug abuse assessment system] , particularly to prevent drug abuse among young people. Assistance [to introduce the system] in demand reduction, inter alia, to implement the international drug abuse assessment system, together with the necessary technical and scientific

tools, will be provided to Member States. Preventive education will be supported through raising the awareness of the public, and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme will continue to respond to queries from Member States and the public on current research and development. Efforts will be strengthened to assist in interdicting illicit drug traffic, improving drug control systems and counteracting the laundering of illicit drug proceeds. Appropriate attention will be given to the particular needs of transit countries. The international training strategy for law enforcement and laboratory techniques will be enhanced and [new methodologies] modern appropriate technologies such as the use of remote sensing for the [detection] evaluation and control of illicit cultivation will be promoted and assistance for certain States and areas, upon request, will be considered. Research on environmentally safe methods of eradication of illicit narcotic plants will continue. In view of the complex technical nature of international drug control, increased efforts will be made in the field of scientific and technical assistance to Governments by enlisting the active participation of institutions with advanced knowledge and technology and by promoting international collaboration and coordinated training programmes. Support will be increased for regional cooperation, particularly to integrated rural development initiatives to eliminate illicit cultivation through the provision of alternative income sources. Due attention will be paid to the vital question of marketing of legitimate products from the areas concerned. Joint undertakings will be sought with regional, national and international financial institutions to address longer-term development objectives.

"28.8 To promote compliance by Governments with drug control treaties, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme will continue to support the International Narcotics Control Board. This support will further reinforce the Board's monitoring functions, develop its capacity to provide services for the establishment and strengthening of national administrative control structures and to advise Governments on control policies. The Board examines all stages in the licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to ensure that all Governments take the requisite measures to limit the manufacture and import of drugs to the quantities necessary for medical and scientific purposes. It sees that adequate measures are taken to prevent the diversion into illicit channels of those drugs and substances frequently used for their illicit manufacture, determines whether there is a risk that a country may become a major centre of illicit traffic, asks for explanations in the event of apparent violations of the treaties and proposes appropriate remedial measures to Governments that are not fully applying the provisions of

the treaties or are encountering difficulties in doing so and, where necessary, assists Governments in close cooperation with the Drug Control Programme in overcoming such difficulties."

Paragraph 28.10 — Replace the first sentence by: "In order to provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, coordination is undertaken within the United Nations with, among others, UNDP, UNCTAD, the Department of Economic and Social Development, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the regional commissions."

In the second sentence, after "WHO" insert "World Bank/IFC," and after "IMO" insert "IFAD,".

Paragraph 28.11 — At the end of the paragraph, add the following: "and OAS. The Programme will seek to formalize this cooperation through agreements to ensure full collaboration in operational activities in the field and avoid duplication of activities."

3. Subprogramme structure and priorities

Paragraph 28.12 — Subprogrammes should read as follows:

"Subprogramme 1. Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services

"Subprogramme 2. Applied scientific research, demand and supply reduction

"Subprogramme 3. Suppression of illicit traffic

"Subprogramme 4. [Demand reduction, coordination and information] Technical cooperation

"Subprogramme 5. [Maintaining and improving the effectiveness of the international drug control system] External relations, inter-organizational cooperation and information

"Subprogramme 6. International limitation and monitoring of licit cultivation, production, manufacture of, trade in and use of narcotic drugs controlled under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 protocol

"Subprogramme 7. International monitoring of licit manufacture of, trade in and use of psychotropic substances controlled under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

"Subprogramme 8. [Monitoring of solvents, precursors and essential chemicals and assessment of substances for possible modifications] International monitoring and assessment of changes in the scope of control of substances controlled under the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances"

Paragraph 28.13 Delete paragraph 28.13 and renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

## B. Subprogrammes

### SUBPROGRAMME 1. TREATY IMPLEMENTATION, SECRETARIAT AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Paragraph 28.15 (new para. 28.14) Add reference to General Assembly resolutions 45/146, paragraphs 5 to 7, 46/103, paragraph 18, and 46/104, paragraph 10.

Paragraph 28.16 (new para. 28.15) At the end of the paragraph, insert "Cases of non-compliance with treaties can generate into situations in which illicit drug activities develop and affect other countries. A major function of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is to provide support to the International Narcotics Control Board in monitoring the implementation of treaties".

Paragraph 28.17 (new para. 28.16) Replace subparagraph (a) by:

"(a) To assist Governments in the accession and implementation of the drug control treaties through legal advisory services, practical guidelines, model laws and agreements and training of national officials".

Insert two new subparagraphs as follows:

"(d) To support the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies and the International Narcotics Control Board to implement their treaty-based functions, by providing secretariat and substantive services;

"(e) To support the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in adopting and reviewing the Programme's operation and administrative support budget by providing the necessary financial and other background."

Paragraph 28.18 (new para. 28.17)

Replace paragraph 28.18 with the following:

"28.17 The main emphasis will be placed on gaining wider adherence to and implementation of all international drug control treaties. In that connection, advice and training will be provided to countries requesting implementation assistance. A computer-assisted legal library will be prepared to provide, on request, sample legislation, including laws and regulations on money laundering, currency reporting, bank secrecy and forfeiture. Analytical summaries and reports on legislative developments will be issued as well as publications of lists of national authorities [issuing import and export certificates and authorizations, lists of manufacturers of drugs and substances] responsible for specific tasks under the international [control] conventions. Information and analytical reports on treaty implementation, [follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking] and international cooperation will be provided to policy-making and subsidiary organs of the United Nations [system] and the International Narcotics Control Board. All drafts for publications of the Board will continue to be prepared. Situations in which the aims of the Conventions are endangered will be identified and brought to the attention of the Board for appropriate action. Consultations with Governments will be initiated in order to devise and recommend remedial measures. Decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the International Narcotics Control Board will be carried out."

SUBPROGRAMME 2. APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, DEMAND AND SUPPLY REDUCTION

Paragraph 28.19 (new para. 28.18)

Add reference to General Assembly resolutions 41/127, paragraph 12, 43/122, section I, paragraph 10, and S-17/2, paragraph 38 (a) to (c), 45/148, paragraph 4, 45/149, paragraph 3, 46/102, paragraphs 3 and 5, 46/103, chapter I, paragraphs 4, 9 and 23; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/9, annex C, paragraph 9, annex D, paragraph 21, 1989/14, paragraph 1, 1990/33, paragraph 2, 1991/45, paragraph 5, and 1991/46, paragraphs 14, 16 and 19.

Paragraph 28.20 (new para. 28.19)

In the fourth sentence, after "biological fluids" insert "and pharmaceutical preparations containing drugs under international control".

After paragraph 28.20, insert two new paragraphs as follows and renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly:

"28.20 Drug abuse and its pernicious consequences are now reaching most countries, regardless of political orientation, socio-economic system or geographical location. With its negative impact affecting all sectors of society, the worldwide situation is alarming, already adversely affecting a growing number of individuals, families and communities. The drug abuse element that contributed to the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) highlights the magnitude of the drug abuse phenomenon. Consequently, the central task of the subprogramme will be to strengthen drug abuse assessment systems as a basis for developing targeted demand reduction strategies and reintegration measures.

"28.21 In recent years, there has been a considerable increase in supply of illicit crops through expansion of growing areas and development of intensified cultivation of new species. All these activities contribute directly or indirectly to severe environmental damage. A reduction of illicit supply through crop/income substitution, targeted environmentally safe eradication programmes based on identified and verified production data of specific areas is therefore of increasing importance."

Paragraph 28.21 (new para. 28.22)

Insert the following new subparagraphs:

"(e) To reduce the demand for drugs by encouraging and supporting strategies and programmes for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation;

"(f) To obtain complete country data on drug abuse to ensure monitoring analysis and reporting of worldwide and regional trends;

"(g) To reduce drug supply and production through development and implementation of crop income-substitution strategies and environmentally safe destruction methods based on technically advanced detection and verification methods."

Paragraph 28.24

After paragraph 28.24, insert three new paragraphs as follows:

"28.26 Activities will be undertaken to assist Member States in formulating strategies to address the demand reduction and reintegration components of the drug abuse phenomenon. In that connection, comparative country and regional studies will be conducted at various levels of society based on wider and improved data collection by Member States. Support will be provided to non-governmental organizations engaged in drug demand reduction programmes. Relevant information and updated findings will be disseminated through regular or ad hoc publications.

"28.27 Research will be initiated and supported to determine the economic and social consequences of supply reduction, the consequences of crop eradication and the impact of crop and income substitution. Advisory services will be provided to countries and concerned international organizations in respect of related technical assistance projects and national, regional and international strategies to reduce the supply of illegal drugs and substances.

"28.28 Advice will be given to requesting countries where illicit cultivation of narcotic plants takes place to help them to detect, assess and monitor such cultivation by using imagery and remote sensing technologies."

SUBPROGRAMME 3. SUPPRESSION OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Paragraph 28.25 (new para. 28.29) — Add reference to General Assembly resolutions 45/148, paragraph 4, 46/102, paragraphs 3 to 5, and 46/103, paragraphs 4, 12, 13, 18 and 23; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/9, annex B, paragraph 9, 1990/30, paragraph 3, 1991/41, paragraph 1, and 1991/42, paragraph 2; and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 4 (XXXIV).

Paragraph 28.26 (new para. 28.30) — In the first sentence, after "supply of drugs" replace "and the" with ", constantly increasing demand and the ability of drug traffickers to move the drug between the two, thereby generating".

Paragraph 28.27 (new para. 28.31) — In the first sentence, after "criminal activities" insert ", such as the illegal arms trade and terrorist practices,"

Paragraph 28.28 (new para. 28.32) — Replace paragraph 28.28 with the following:

"28.32 The objectives of the subprogramme are:

"(a) To assist Governments through advisory services and information exchanges [to implement relevant provisions of the international drug control treaties] on trends in illicit traffic and on new and improved countermeasures to suppress illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"(b) [To identify problems and to make practical proposals for collaboration and exchange of information on new and improved countermeasures against international illicit drug traffic] To develop and coordinate a worldwide training strategy for drug control matters;

"(c) [To promote information on worldwide trends in illicit traffic] To encourage and support the development of programmes for the prevention and reduction of illicit drug trafficking;

"(d) [To coordinate a worldwide training strategy for law enforcement policies] To monitor, analyse and report on worldwide and regional trends in illicit traffic, based on improved reporting of country data;

"(e) To support national and regional efforts in the implementation of training programmes in the various fields of drug control by providing training standards and materials and coordination tools."

Paragraph 28.29 (new para. 28.33) After paragraph 28.29 replace subprogrammes 4 to 8 and their respective narratives contained in paragraphs 28.30 to 28.54 by the following five new subprogrammes and related narratives:

"SUBPROGRAMME 4. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

"(a) Objectives

"28.34 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 42/112, paragraph 7, 43/122, chapter I, paragraphs 10 and 12, S-17/2, paragraphs 42 and 81, 44/142, paragraph 22, 45/148, paragraph 4, 45/149, paragraph 11, 45/179, paragraph 5 (c), 46/102, paragraph 5, 46/103, chapter I, paragraphs 4 and 5, 46/104, paragraphs 7 and 9, and 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 1; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/32, paragraphs 2, 3 and 7, 1988/9, annex B, paragraph 10, and 1989/16, paragraph 1.

"28.35 Although operational assistance has increased in the past, it has not been commensurate with the escalating problems of drug abuse, illicit traffic and related phenomena, which have spread worldwide. Timely, effective, coordinated and targeted operational assistance has been a priority request by Governments. The identification, collection and selection of activities, to be supported by multilateral operation activities in the field, should be aimed at creating an anti-drug momentum in affected countries and to strengthen their capabilities and support their commitments to tackle the problem of drug and associated trafficking. In view of the size of the problem, a clear assessment of needs, priorities and cooperation among operational agencies is, therefore, of the utmost importance.

"28.36 The objectives of the subprogramme are:

"(a) To coordinate and carry out technical cooperation projects, mainly in developing countries;

"(b) To assist countries to achieve more effective use of domestic and external resources by providing assistance to pool such resources, inter alia, by support of national and regional coordination mechanisms;

"(c) To develop and support national, subregional or regional master plans, which focus on operational activities relating to agreed priorities in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

"(d) To support countries in project formulation and enhancement of national capacities for project execution, making maximum use of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme's country and regional offices;

"(e) To avoid overlap and ensure effectiveness and maximum use of resources by inter alia liaising closely with other government or private agencies, executing or funding technical cooperation projects.

"Course of action of the secretariat

"28.37 The main emphasis will be on responding to requests of developing countries for operational assistance in their endeavour to prevent and fight drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Clear assessments of needs, priorities and economic and social conditions will be provided by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme's field offices, missions and with the assistance of other offices of the United Nations system in the field. Technical studies, country reviews and evaluation from within and outside the Programme will be initiated and used for implementation of operational activities. Multi-year projects with associated budgets will be developed within the framework of national or regional master plans.

"28.38 Assistance will be given to countries where illicit cultivation of narcotic plants takes place, to help them to detect such cultivation by using imagery and remote sensing technologies. Annual reports on operational activities will be prepared in the context of reporting on progress in implementing the Global Programme of Action and System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and to provide the relevant intergovernmental bodies with the necessary information on action taken or activities planned. Guidelines and manuals will be produced on how to design national regional master plans, project proposals and requests for operational assistance.

"Africa

"28.39 In order to assist African countries in the field of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme will launch action-oriented epidemiological surveys, continue to develop national projects, support exchange of successful experiences and prepare manuals and guidelines for professionals involved in these fields. In the field of supply reduction the activities of the Programme will focus on the development and implementation of technical cooperation projects aimed at improving the control systems for the distribution of licit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. For the control of licit supply and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Programme will continue to assist law enforcement services, strengthen drug control mechanisms in line with the requirements of international conventions and encourage international cooperation. Communications networks among African countries for operational purposes will be established. As regards the judicial and legal systems, the Programme will continue to assist in the upgrading of national laws and will promote bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties to further regional cooperation against drug trafficking. This

assistance will be increasingly provided within the framework of the subregional strategy, through the opening of new field offices and the elaboration of subregional master plans, starting in the central and west African subregions.

"Asia and the Pacific

"28.40 In the region of Asia and the Pacific assistance will continue to focus on providing a comprehensive approach to control the drug problem that simultaneously addresses supply, illicit trafficking and demand. Rural integrated development programmes ongoing in the region will continue to improve economic and social conditions while working with national authorities to enforce the ban on opium poppy cultivation. Through the framework of subregional strategies, law enforcement training programmes and technical equipment will be provided to help national Governments suppress trafficking in the border areas and throughout the region. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme will work with national Governments to establish effective monitoring and control systems to ensure that licit chemicals that are needed to refine heroin from opium are not diverted into illicit channels. The Programme will assist States in the region to bring national legislation in line with the 1988 Convention and to develop legislation for tracing and confiscation of assets derived from illicit traffic.

"28.41 In terms of reducing the demand for drugs, assistance will be provided to identify the most vulnerable groups and the principal drugs of abuse, and to devise sound, well-targeted preventive activities. Increased resources will be mobilized for both government and non-governmental agencies working in the area of treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and efforts will be made to expand treatment services and the delivery of after-care programmes.

"Europe and the Middle East

"28.42 The United Nations International Drug Control Programme will concentrate on the interruption of supply and of trafficking patterns and on mounting an intensive effort in the demand reduction area aimed at preventing outbreaks of drug abuse in the region of the Near and Middle East. Owing to the changing political situation in Eastern Europe and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Programme will respond to the evolving drug abuse situation with regard to trafficking, production and consumption in the new republics as well as continue its programme of strengthening national and regional drug law enforcement measures.

"28.43 The Programme will work with the countries of the region and international organizations in the development and implementation of joint training activities and a regional information system to facilitate rapid communication between operational drug law enforcement agencies. Countries of the region will also be encouraged to intensify their efforts to develop regional agreements and treaties concerning the international sharing of assets and increased cooperation in international cases. The Programme will provide legal assistance and expertise to enable countries to bring national legislation into conformity with the 1988 Convention.

"Latin America and the Caribbean

"28.44 The United Nations International Drug Control Programme will be active in all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The largest investments will be in countries most affected by illicit coca production and trafficking, where the Programme will support projects in preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation, law enforcement and integrated rural development/crop substitution. The largest projects will be in the rural development sector, supporting a policy of voluntary coca reduction on the part of the peasant-farmers in return for a broad programme of assistance.

"28.45 Grants will continue to be provided to support the work of the Andean Parliament's VII Commission on the harmonization of legislation and the creation of a judicial space in the Andean region. Strengthening and harmonization of legislation, in particular relating to money laundering and related crimes, will also be a major issue in that region.

"28.46 The support of the Programme in the demand reduction sector will have to be strengthened throughout the region, where drug abuse has increased dramatically in recent years due to the ready availability of cheap and highly addictive drug substances like basuco, marijuana, cannabis and cocaine.

"SUBPROGRAMME 5. EXTERNAL RELATIONS, INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL COOPERATION AND INFORMATION

"28.47 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 43/122, chapter II, paragraphs 5 to 7, 44/141, paragraphs 3 and 5 (b), S-17/2, paragraphs 12, 29, 31, 39 (d), 64, 70, 80, 94 (b) and 99, 44/142 paragraphs 3 and 22, 45/147, paragraph 4, 45/148, paragraph 4, 45/149, paragraph 13, 45/179, paragraphs 3 and 4, 46/101, paragraph 4, 46/102, paragraph 5, and 46/103, paragraphs 6 and 11; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/29, paragraph 3, 1987/33, paragraph 7, 1988/9, paragraph 7 and annex A, paragraph 1, and D, paragraph 21, 1988/11, paragraph 2, 1989/16, paragraph 4, and 1991/47, paragraph 1.

"28.48 The interrelated problems of illicit trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as that of substances and materials frequently used for their manufacture are expected to continue to grow. Activities undertaken so far are not sufficient. The prerequisites for visible achievements, such as a coordinated fund-raising strategy based on clearly formulated plans for the development of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme's activities, internal assessments of operations carried out by the Programme and analyses and evaluations of the impact of technical assistance projects worldwide, need to be further developed to attract additional resources. These are necessary to respond effectively to the growing social and economic consequences of drug abuse, drug trafficking and related criminal activities. The increasing number of initiatives, meetings, programmes and reports in the area of drug control inside and outside the United Nations system, while reflecting the increased interest of the international community, bear the risk of proliferation,

duplication and diminishing returns. To bear fruit these have to be coordinated. In view of the discrepancy between the size of drug-related problems and the resources available, proper harmonization and information on activities are essential to ensure effective inter-organizational cooperation and a common response.

"28.49 Member States have requested that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme deal in a timely and coordinated manner with existing and further potential threats to the economic and social systems or with acute dangers to the health and well being of actual or potential drug abusers. This requires a well-organized system for collecting, analysing and disseminating reliable data and information for early warning of a potential expansion of the drug abuse problem or its shifting to new geographical or social areas.

"28.50 The objectives of the subprogramme are:

"(a) To improve effectiveness by formulating plans for the strategic development and direction of work of the Programme;

"(b) To inform on successful measures to attract additional funding;

"(c) To recommend ways and means for improvements and additional funding by analysing and evaluating the impact of ongoing activities in the field of drug abuse control;

"(d) To increase public awareness of the negative effects of drug abuse and inform on successful countermeasures;

"(e) To promote and monitor international efforts for the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000);

"(f) To establish and develop procedures for achieving, through inter-organizational cooperation, concerted implementation of policy guidelines, directives and priorities emanating from the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and to coordinate the integration of the relevant expertise and inputs of organizations of the system and of intergovernmental organizations and associations into a coherent whole;

"(g) To ensure ongoing information exchange by providing substantive servicing and guidance to the inter-agency meetings on drug abuse control;

"(h) To monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and the System-wide Action Plan by requesting and disseminating information and reporting on the programmes, activities and outputs with particular emphasis on those in the field, of the entities and programmes of the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations.

"Course of action of the secretariat

"28.51 Fund-raising activities will be undertaken and participation in pledging events will be arranged to provide the Programme with additional resources. Initiatives to gain a wider understanding of the causes of drug abuse and the need for additional means to fight its social and economic consequences will be undertaken. Analytical and evaluation studies will be prepared and recommendations made to improve information management, project formulation, delivery and management. Information campaigns, publications and exhibits will contribute to raising public and policy makers' awareness and to promoting the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000). Support to non-governmental organizations will be provided to enlist their participation and to ensure coordination of activities. An inventory of the complex set of mandates emanating from a variety of intergovernmental bodies as well as of activities emanating from these mandates will be prepared and constantly updated. Arrangements will be proposed to improve prior consultation, mutual collaboration and exchange of information on ongoing and planned activities. Monitoring of the activities of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, in particular, regarding the implementation of the Global Plan of Action and of the System-wide Action Plan will continue to be undertaken.

"28.52 Activities will be undertaken to ensure wider and improved reporting by Member States on the basis of questionnaires and other reporting mechanisms. Data and information collection, evaluation and dissemination systems will be improved and expanded to cover all relevant data and to analyse their interrelationship. Priorities will be set to provide data and information for urgent policy decisions to be taken within and outside the Programme and by the relevant intergovernmental policy-making bodies. Following the establishment of common information standards, external users, Governments and other organizations will be encouraged to link-up to the Programme's information system. Technical assistance will be provided to set up computerized drug control systems and communication links with the Programme.

"SUBPROGRAMME 6. INTERNATIONAL LIMITATION AND MONITORING OF LICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING OF, TRADE IN AND USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROLLED UNDER THE 1961 SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL

"28.53 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives, inter alia, from articles 9, 12 to 14, 14 bis, 15, 19 to 21 bis, 25, 31, 35, 38 bis, 40 and 49 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 protocol, and articles 16 and 22 of the 1988 Convention.

"28.54 While narcotic drugs continue to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering, their abuse is harmful to individuals and societies. It is, therefore, essential to organize the availability of narcotic drugs for legitimate purposes in such a way as to avoid diversion into illicit channels. In order to maintain the effectiveness of such international controls, measures need to be continously reviewed, strengthened and harmonized.

"28.55 The objectives of the subprogramme are:

"(a) To determine the actual requirements in narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes for each country and territory;

"(b) To limit the cultivation, production, manufacture, use of and trade in narcotic drugs to the worldwide estimates elaborated jointly with Governments, in order to achieve a balance between the supply of and the demand for narcotic drugs for licit purposes;

"(c) To ensure adequate availability of narcotic drugs and at the same time avoid oversupply;

"(d) To monitor the illicit movement of narcotic drugs to make certain that the quantities involved do not exceed the worldwide estimates and to prevent the diversion of narcotic drugs into illicit channels;

"(e) To ensure universal implementation of all control measures of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

"Course of action of the secretariat

"28.56 Continuous monitoring of the movement of narcotic drugs to detect cases of non-compliance, diversion into illicit channels and weaknesses in the legislative and administrative structures will be undertaken. Requesting explanations, undertaking inquiries in consultation with Governments and recommending remedial measures will also be carried out. In addition, Governments will be assisted in full and effective implementation of the provisions of the treaties, in particular, the administration of the estimates and statistical returns systems, inter alia, through training of drug control administrators and advisory services.

"SUBPROGRAMME 7. INTERNATIONAL MONITORING OF LICIT MANUFACTURE OF, TRADE IN AND USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES CONTROLLED UNDER THE 1971 CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

"Objectives

"28.57 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from articles 3, 12, 16, 18 and 19 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances; from articles 16 and 22 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/30, paragraph 3, and 1991/44, paragraphs 2 to 4.

"28.58 Since the early 1950s, a large number of new substances with psychoactive properties have been developed and made available for medical use. Despite control measures adopted by the States parties to the 1971 Convention, diversion of some of these substances into illicit channels continues and their abuse causes significant public health and social problems. Some major manufacturing and exporting countries have not yet become parties to the Convention. In addition, the provisions of the Convention are not fully implemented in a number of other countries

and several gaps persist in the international control of psychotropic substances.

"28.59 The objectives of the subprogramme are:

"(a) To ensure restriction of indispensable psychotropic substances to legitimate purposes by monitoring of the licit movement and ensuring that all control measures to prevent diversion into illicit channels are implemented;

"(b) To ensure improvement at national level of regulatory and administrative structures and procedures to control movements of psychotropic substances;

"(c) To maintain continuing dialogue between the International Narcotics Control Board and Governments to achieve that all control measures of the 1971 Convention are implemented universally.

"Course of action of the secretariat

"28.60 Licit movements of psychotropic substances will be monitored by collating and analysing data on manufacture, stocks, trade in, use and needs for psychotropic substances. Attempts at diversion of psychotropic substances to illicit channels will be identified and contacts established with national authorities to prevent diversion. Weaknesses in national control systems as well as shortcomings in the implementation of treaty provisions at national level will be analysed and remedial measures recommended in cooperation with Governments concerned. Relevant training will be provided to national drug control administrators. The effectiveness of the control of international movements of psychotropic substances will be studied and recommendations for improvement brought to the attention of the International Narcotics Control Board for further action. Shortcomings in the international control system will be studied and recommendations will be made to the Board for improvements.

"SUBPROGRAMME 8. INTERNATIONAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES CONTROLLED UNDER THE 1988 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

"Objectives

"28.61 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from articles 12, paragraphs 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 10 to 12, 13, 16, 22 and 23, of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

"28.62 The illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances rely on the availability to traffickers of the necessary chemicals. Precursors and essential chemicals are obtained through diversion from legitimate sources. Many such chemicals have a wide range of licit applications and are used in large volumes worldwide. Monitoring and control of precursors and essential chemicals will therefore effectively restrict traffickers' access to the chemicals while not unduly interfering with licit trade.

"28.63 The objectives of the subprogramme are:

"(a) To monitor the implementation by Governments of the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

"(b) To identify precursors and essential chemicals that are frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"(c) To assess substances for possible inclusion in, transfer between, or deletion from tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and make recommendations on any necessary measures;

"(d) To assist Governments to identify suspicious transactions involving precursors and essential chemicals to prevent their diversion to the illicit manufacture of drugs;

"(e) To assist Governments in strengthening international and national controls over precursors and essential chemicals.

"Course of action of the secretariat

"28.64 The secretariat will provide substantive support to the International Narcotics Control Board to assist the Board in the discharge of its functions under article 12 of the 1988 Convention. Emphasis will be placed on the establishment and maintenance of a computerized database on precursors and essential chemicals, including guidelines for its use. The database will be used to assist Governments to identify suspicious transactions and thus to prevent diversion. The database will consist of information on competent national authorities, legitimate trade, illicit traffic, national and international control measures and legislation, as well as technical information. Using the information in the database and from other sources, the secretariat will provide the Board with analysis to permit it to meet the objectives of the subprogramme. Cooperation will be strengthened with other competent international bodies concerned with precursor control, particularly Interpol and the Customs Cooperation Council, as well as Governments. The establishment of a rapid exchange of information, including access to international bodies and Governments, will be further developed. Training will be provided to national officials to increase the effectiveness of national control systems."

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